ABSTRACT

A valve-regulated lead-acid battery of this invention includes: an electrode plate group; and an electrolyte impregnated into and retained by the electrode plate group. The electrode plate group includes: positive electrode plates that each include a positive electrode current collector comprising a Sn-containing lead alloy, and a positive electrode active material retained by the positive electrode current collector; negative electrode plates that each include a negative electrode current collector comprising a lead alloy, and a negative electrode active material retained by the negative electrode current collector; and separators. The Sn content in the positive electrode current collector is 1.1 to 3.0 % by mass, and the pore volume per unit mass of the negative electrode active material is 0.115 to 0.150 cm^3/g.

By employing the above configuration, the negative electrode plate has a stable oxygen-absorbing ability, and the corrosion of the current collector of the positive electrode plate is suppressed, so that it is possible to obtain a valve-regulated lead-acid battery with a stable long life.